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be: first, the direct action of natural forces on life; second, the appearance of a wish to do what natural forces tend to create; third, a power to do through the growth of inherited traits. Then judgments are formed which harmonize with natural tendencies. . . . The wish thus represents evolution yet to come, just as the will represents the stages through which evolution has gone. Between the two is an eternal conflict, some element of which we face every time we go through a period of depression. Willlessness is a defect of character and yet it is the only door through which evolution can come.

Dr. Patten then points out the effects of the suppression of the wish in the creation of abortive action and inferior complexes. Conversely, he points out the method and result of expression in terms of creative action and positive adjustment. Both he states in such concrete terms as sex morality, the position of women, the development of children, religion and life work.

Dr. Patten's theories are here founded upon the findings of the genetic psychologist. Any adequate criticism of his psychological position should come from psychologists. Certainly, however, he has gone much further than those who have sought to link psychology and economics by making an exhaustive list of instincts and then deducing that certain acts are the result of certain instincts. Joint discussion by psychologists and economists of their common problems should result from this book to the enrichment of both fields of knowledge.

Many will criticise this book,—for its literary form and style, for its unconventional attitude toward morality, for inconsistency in places, and for generalizations that may in places be too broad. But such critics should consider and discuss rather the larger ideas of the book, and should remember that prophecy can scarcely be expected to be worked out into a logical, consistent and detailed philosophy, but rather must devote itself to outlining new territory for human thinking. In course of time the reviewer believes that this contribution by Dr. Patten at the close of his life will be reckoned a major contribution to human thinking,—as important as any he has ever made.

"Each master mind is he who points the way from one base to another."

JOSEPH H. WILLITS.

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY. *Population and its Distribution*. Pp. 335. Price, \$5.00. New York: J. Walter Thompson Company, 1921.

This book presents a useful and convenient arrangement of the population figures of the 1920 census by states and by groups of cities. This edition, the third, in addition to listing all towns in the United States of 500 inhabitants and over with their counties, has added such information as the mileage of rural road and of railroads, the number of autos and trucks, electric passenger cars, telephones, electrically wired houses, central power stations, and an outline map of each state showing the location of its principal centers. The trade information has been extended to include thirty separate classifications of dealers, wholesale and retail, in the leading trades. These classifications give the number of dealers in cities of 50,000 and over, as well as in states.

LIPPMAN, WALTER. *Public Opinion*. Pp. ix, 427. Price, \$2.75. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1922.

Here is a book every student of government should read. The reader will recover but he will never thereafter be quite the same. It is misleading to entitle the book "Public Opinion." It is more accurately a criticism of the limits of attention and of knowledge and hence of the immobility of the average mind to meet the rapidly changing problems of the present day. As a criticism the book will endure and will have far-flung usefulness. That usefulness, however, will be more in the line of stimulating thought than in the way of useful conclusions. The style of the book is its finest feature. It is a great relief to find an authoritative work on government couched not in the sedentary verbiage of the average academician but in a style that allures while it instructs.

The book would have left a better impression had it been called what it is—a study of the limits of attention in a democracy. There are five pages in the chapter on "A New Image" devoted to constructive suggestions and the constructive suggestions are not at all of a size and character equal to the quantity and quality of the criticisms that fill the pages of the book. In this chapter on "A New Image" the author says:

Outside the rather narrow range of our own possible attention, social control depends upon devising standards of living and methods of audit by which the acts of public officials and industrial directors are measured. We cannot ourselves inspire or guide all these acts, as the mystical democrat has always imagined. But we can steadily increase our real control over these acts by insisting that all of them shall be plainly recorded, and their results objectively measured. I should say, perhaps, that we can progressively hope to insist. For the working out of such standards and of such audits has only begun.

A critique of this kind is needed in political science and is just as useful to economics or to sociology, and for that matter to business, for the limitations to attention and the inaccuracies of the pictures in our minds and the clutch of the stereotypes which we judge are just as applicable to business and to making a living as to government. One would be apt to feel after reading this book that government must perforce be the weakest of institutions unless he reflects at the same time that this same weakness of human nature and human knowledge applies to all institutions.

In addition to a scientific report of all the facts as a basis for public opinion the author urges that the social scientists take a larger part in directing social activities. He thinks it high time that the social scientists cease merely to chew over and over the cuds provided for them by others.

We have had no advance in political philosophy since the days of John Locke. To the mind of the reviewer this book is the first contribution to a new political philosophy based on a scientific knowledge of the innate urges within individuals and on the essential facts as to the limits of human attention, together with conclusive methods of tying up social judgments with current social facts and forces.

CLYDE L. KING.

G. STANLEY HALL, PH.D., LL.D. *Senescence*. Pp. xxvi, 518. Price, \$5.00. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1922.

The modern intellectual world is becoming more and more insistent in its demands for facts to substantiate any theory which attempts to explain the controversial questions confronting mankind. Certainly the

problems of old age and death are prodigious enough even in our day to call forth the most Herculean of mental efforts to establish conviction. "The Thinker" who would probe into this subject from every view point should be more than scholar; he must himself have lived richly through a wide span of years in order to appreciate the feelings, aspirations, disappointments and philosophies of those who have spoken. Certainly, the mental processes as well as spiritual insight of those who are older becomes of vital significance in giving perspective to human values. So much our present-day middle-age group should be willing to concede to those older scientists who in their younger days struggled heroically with newer evolving scientific concepts often under the most critical and adverse of conditions. In their older days these stalwarts are bringing each, not his science only, but *all* science into perspective. Analysis is no more to vie with synthesis in its outlook upon life's problems. The past no longer spurns the whole. Perspective is beginning to be insisted upon.

The book *Senescence* by G. Stanley Hall, rich in scholarship and personal experience, is a comprehensive review of the sum of human knowledge on this subject, "in order to show how the ignorant and the learned, the child, the adult, and the old, savage and civilized man, pagans and Christians, the ancient and the modern world, the representatives of the various sciences and different individuals, have viewed these problems."

The chief thesis of his book is that old age has a function in the world that we who are older have not yet risen to and which is of the utmost importance. Far greater, in fact, in the present stage of the world than ever before, and "that this new and culminating service can only be seen and prepared for by first realizing what ripe and normal age really is, means, can, should and now must do, if our race is ever to achieve its true goal." It is also written to enable those of middle age and "for whom the shadows have just begun to lengthen" to be better fitted to meet old age when it overtakes them.

The various chapter headings herein cited are suggestive of the exhaustless scientific method employed in getting at the concepts underlying his treatise: "The History of Old Age;" "Literature By and On the